The People's Korea

No. 1,142 EVERY SATURDAY MAY 14, 1983 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00) (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

Presidential On-the-Spot Guidance Given to Various Places

On April 24, President Kim Il Sung gave an on-the-spot guidance to the Kangson Steel Complex and stressed that efforts should be concentrated on the expansion project of the complex. (KCNA Radio-photo)

At the age of 71, President Kim Il Sung is still active in his job serving the people and leading the nation to prosperity.

Recently, Mr. President has given his famous on-the-spot guidance to many places while receiving foreign guests one after another.

On April 24, President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to the work of different fields of the national economy in Nampo Municipality.

He went round the site for the expansion project of the Kangson Steel Complex and the Chongsan Cooperative Farm and convened consultative meetings of personages concerned twice on the spot.

Stressing the need to attain the 15 million ton goal of steel, he pointed out that efforts should be concentrated on the expansion project of the complex. He said that in order to smoothly ensure increasing transport at the complex, a port for its exclusive use should be built.

Concerning the problem of power for the complex, he said that a thermal power station should be built in Nampo to produce electricity and, at the same time, establish a central heating service system of the city.

The President recommended that the Taean General Heavy Machine Works should produce important equipment in good quality in time including the generation equipment for the construction of the Nampo thermal power station and the equipment for the expansion project of the Kangson Steel Complex.

He put forward the tasks of increasing the iron production by using dust ore produced at the ore mines on the west coast and of building Nampo as a more beautiful city of port and culture and constructing a greater number of modern dwelling houses in the workers' district.

Going round the Chongsan Cooperative Farm, the President stressed the need to continuously manufacture and supply large quantities of modern farm machines to the countryside and, at the same time, to maximize the utility rate of the farm machines including tractors, rice-transplanting machines and rice-seedling pulling machines already sent to the countryside.

The places which were visited by President Kim Il Sung for the purpose of the on-the-spot guidance so far this year include: the Academy of Science (March 23); the Hwanghae Iron Works (April 18); Songrim Port (April 18) and the February 8 Cement Factory (April 19).

Mr. Kim Jong Il Publishes Treatise To Mark Marx's Birth

Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, published the treatise "Let Us Advance, Holding aloft the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche Idea" in "Kunroja" No. 5, 1983, the politico-theoretical organ of the Party Central Committee, on the occasion of the 165th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx and the centenary of his death. **(See His Treatise on Pages 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6)**

In the treatise Mr. Kim Jong Il reviews the revolutionary activities and feats of Marx and analyses the great victories achieved by the WPK and people through the creative application of Marxism-Leninism.

The treatise, to begin with, notes that Marx, the great leader of the working class and the founder of the doctrine of scientific communism, performed undying feats for the working class and progressive mankind by putting forward Marxism and giving origin to the communist movement and stresses the big role played by Marxism-Leninism in the fulfilment of the sacred cause of the freedom and liberation of the working class and other exploited working masses.

Noting that President Kim Il Sung founded the Juche idea while hewing the path of our revolution by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism, the treatise proves that the Juche-based stand and principle accord with the principle of the communist movement and that of Marxism-Leninism and refers to the shining victory achieved by the WPK and people in the revolution and construction through the embodiment of the Juche idea.

Outlining WPK's brilliant solution of the questions of principle in the building of socialism and communism on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche idea, it dwells, among other things, on the problem of capturing the ideological and material fortresses, the two fortresses in the building of socialism and communism, the problem of carrying out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and other problems and indicates tasks to step up the three revolutions.

The treatise also notes that the WPK has successfully solved the problem of the system and method of leadership in the revolution and construction in conformity with Korea's specific conditions by creatively applying and developing the Marxist-Leninist theory on the system of proletarian dictatorship.

The treatise analyses the experiences of the Korean communists in building the Party of he working class, people's power and working people's organisations along a unique road under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung, indicates ways for enhancing the leading role of the Party and strengthening the work of the people's power and the working people's organisations and stresses that all the functionaries should possess the revolutionary work method and popular style of work by following the work method of the leader.

Clarifying, in conclusion, the WPK's stand towards important problems facing the communists and people of the present era in accomplishing the revolutionary cause of the working class started by Marx, the treatise deals with urgent problems of thwarting and frustrating the imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and war and defending peace and security in the world, including the problem of making the world independent against imperialism and the problem of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist forces and the international communist movement.

Int'l Lawyers Call for U.S. Troop Withdrawal from S. Korea

An International Conference on the Socio-Economic Rights of the South Korean People was held in Rome over April 29-30 under the sponsorship of the International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea.

On display at the meeting hall were photographs showing the miserable socio-economic position of the south Korean people and exposing the brutal suppression of human rights by the U.S. and the Chon Du Hwan military junta.

Present there were delegates from the Soviet Union, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, the GDR, Romania, Japan, India, the United States, France, Italy, West Germany, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Spain, Belgium, Austria, Switzerland, San Marino, Greece, Malta, Peru, the Commonwealth of Dominica, the Congo, Mali, Burundi, Madagascar, Algeria, Guinea, etc. And delegates of international organisations, the delegation of the DPRK Democratic Lawyers Association and Italian Parliamentarians, leading officials of political parties and public

(Continued on page 8)

4,000 Year Old Relics Unearthed In Pyongyang

Four-thousand-odd year old historical relics, believed to belong to the end of the neolithic age were discovered on the ridge of a mountain to the rear of Changchon village 10 kilometres north of the seat of Ryongsong District on the outskirts of Pyongyang.

The newly found relics are the sites of two dwelling houses and scores of pieces of relics.

Among them the site of house No. 1 is large in scale and produced many pieces of relics.

A long oval shape, 7 metres long and 5 metres wide, it is the side of a semi-dugout built 30-60 centimetres from under the surface of the ground. All the walls of the dugout are slowly inclined to the inside of the room and at the end of the walls there are lumps of charcoal including a burned log with a diameter of 6 centimetres.

In the middle of the site there is a space to put a stove 1.5 metres long, 68 centimetres wide and 52 centimetres deep, earthen vessels, stone implements, millstone, stone plate and others.

Found at the site of house No. 2 which is similar to the site of house No. 1 but is a little smaller in scale are relief-patterned vessels, stone implements and other pieces of relics.

The relics unearthed at Changchon show that the culture of Korea was a homogeneous one from the olden times of the neolithic age and had its unique characteristics.

They also show that in those days people built houses with wood obtained with stone implements and lived a settled life, using various earthen vessels for different purposes.

The historic relics at Changchon convincingly prove that Korean ancestors built a developed life and culture by their own efforts in the struggle for conquering nature from the early peirod of the primitive society.

Let Us Advance under Banner of Marxism-Leninism and Juche Idea

Article by Mr. Kim Jong Il

Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, published the treatise "Let Us Advance under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche Idea" in "Kunroja" No. 5, 1983, the politico-theoretical organ of the Party Central Committee, on the occasion of the 165th birthday of Karl Marx and the 100th anniversary of his death. Follows the full text of the treatise:

—o—

It is a century since the days of Karl Marx, the great leader of the international working class and the author of a scientific communist theory. Karl Marx made a great contribution to the liberation cause of mankind, and because of his immortal exploits his name is still enshrined in the hearts of the working class and peoples of all countries.

Marx's career was that of a prominent thinker and theoretician and a great revolutionary. Marx ushered in the epoch of the international communist movement and made a radical change in the struggle for the freedom and liberation of the working class and popular masses. Progressive mankind will remember for ever his brilliant career and great services to the sacred revolutionary cause for the working class and the labouring people.

Marx's greatest contribution to mankind lies in the fact that he advanced Marxism, thereby providing the working class with a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon of liberation struggle.

The revolutionary idea of the working class emerges as the reflection of the demand of the times and the aspirations of the popular masses.

In the first half of the 19th century capitalism developed rapidly in many European countries. As it grew, it harshly exploited and oppressed the working class. Therefore, the working class rose in the struggle against exploitation and oppression by capital.

This struggle required a revolutionary idea and theory as its guideline. The requirement was met by Marx when he, together with Engels, evolved Marxism which represented the aspirations and interests of the working class.

Marx critically examined the progressive ideas and theories of his lifetime including the classic philosophy of Germany, the classic political economy of Britain and the Utopian socialist theory of France, and analysed the contradictions of capitalist society. On this basis he clarified the principles of dialectic and historical materialism, advanced the theory of surplus value, proved the inevitability of the downfall of capitalism and the triumph of communism, and turned socialism from Utopia into science.

Thanks to Marx's outstanding contribution, the working class could have their own scientific world outlook for the first time, understand the law of social development and see the road threshold follow in attaining class emancipation and building a bright new society.

Basing himself on the analysis of the class relations of capitalist society, Marx defined that the working class was the most advanced and revolutionary class with a mission to abolish the domination of capital, put an end to exploitation of man by man once and for all and build a new, communist society. He elucidated that the struggle of the working class against the capitalist class would inevitably bring about the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Marxist idea on the class struggle and the proletarian dictatorship served as a powerful weapon in the struggle of the working class to attain class emancipation and realize communism.

Mr. Kim Jong Il in his study

The establishment of Marxism was an epoch-making event in the development of the revolutionary struggle of the working class. It led the working class and the labouring masses to a new era when they fought for freedom and liberation, for socialism and communism, with scientific revolutionary theory and strategy and tactics.

Marx not only provided the working class and other exploited working people with the weapon of liberation struggle at the dawn of proletarian revolution, but also blazed its path by personally taking part in the revolutionary struggle.

Marx energetically worked to link scientific socialism with the working-class movement, and zealously struggled against capitalism and for the liberation of the working class.

Marx proved the need to form a vanguard detachment of the working class in their revolutionary struggle, and exerted great efforts for the building of a party. He organized the communist league and published the communist manifesto which he drew up together with Engels. Thus he initiated the communist movement of the working class who fought under the leadership of a revolutionary party with a scientific programme. The founding of the First International by Marx enabled the working class to wage the revolutionary struggle more energetically, cementing international solidarity.

The revolutionary cause of the working class has emerged victorious through fierce struggles against all class enemies. From the outset the bourgeoisie and their servants resorted to every means to wipe out Marxism with bitterest hatred. In the whole period of his revolutionary activity Marx uncompromisingly combated bourgeois reactionaries and all shades of opportunists, thus defending the revolutionary cause of the working class and hewing out the road of its triumph.

Long strides have been made in historical progress and radical changes in the appearance of the world since Marx's days. Marxist doctrine has been inherited and applied by the communists and revolutionary people of the world, and Marxism has developed constantly.

Lenin took over the cause of Marx and propounded Leninism by developing Marxism creatively to suit the new historical conditions in the period of imperialism and proletarian revolution. Thanks to Leninism the October Socialist Revolution emerged victorious and the first state of proletarian dictatorship was born. Marxism-Leninism, the working class's revolutionary ideology originated by Marx and developed by Lenin, gave a strong impetus to the revolutionary struggle of the international working class and the cause of the popular masses for liberation.

Today socialism has triumphed in many countries of the world and hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America have freed themselves from imperialist and colonialist subjugation and oppression and are creating a new life. This is a great change made in the cause of communism, the revolutionary cause of the working class, and a historic victory won by the communists, revolutionaries and revolutionary peoples in many countries at the cost of their blood.

In a revolutionary movement of the working class, the leader plays the decisive role. As early as the dawn of the history of the international communist movement this valuable truth was proved by the activities of Marx. If Marx, the first leader of the working class, had not authored Marxism for the international working class, they would have groped in darkness, not knowing their historic mission, nor could they have triumphed in their revolutionary struggles. If Lenin had not advanced Leninism, the theory, strategy and tactics of proletarian revolution in the age of imperialism, and aroused the Russian working class to struggle, the first socialist state in the world could not have made its appearance.

As it was the case with the communist movement in the past, so at the present and in the future, too, the revolutionary cause of the working class will advance triumphantly under the guidance of the leader.

In the days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule Marxism-Leninism heralded the dawn to the struggle of Korean communists and people for national and social emancipation.

In the early years of his revolutionary leadership in our country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung brilliantly hewed out the victorious path of the communist and national-liberation movements under the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

Since revolutionary movements take place in different historical backgrounds and on different specific scenes, the communists in each country must apply the general principles of Marxism-Leninism in conformity with the conditions of the times and the specific realities of their country and develop the revolutionary theory in keeping with new requirements of the developing revolution.

By authoring the Juche idea while hewing out the road of revolution through a creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the realities of our country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung paved the way to develop our revolution independently.

In a nutshell, the Juche idea means that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction.

Since the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of people, they should adhere to the position of masters in the revolution and construction and fulfil the role as such.

In order to adhere to the position of masters in the revolution and construction, the masses of people should maintain an independent stand.

The revolutionary movement is a struggle to defend the *chajusong* of the popular masses and, accordingly, it calls for the maintenance of an independent stand. Only then can we solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction in accordance with the masses' interests and can the masses safeguard the right as masters in the revolution and construction and discharge their responsibility. If we are to maintain an independent stand, we must implement the principle of Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-reliant national defence.

In order to fulfil the role as masters in the revolution and construction, the masses of people should maintain a creative stand.

The revolutionary movement is a creative movement of the masses and, accordingly, it calls for the maintenance of a creative stand. Only then can the masses display their creative power to the full and find ways suited to the realities and dynamically push forward the revolution and construction with energy. For maintaining a creative stand, we should apply the principle of solving all problems in keeping with our actual conditions on the strength of the masses' creative power.

If we are to get the masses of people to adhere to the position of masters in the revolution and construction and fulfil the role as such, we must direct our foremost attention to their thoughts.

The independent ideological consciousness of the popular masses plays a decisive role in the revolutionary movement and, accordingly, this movement demands that we put stress on ideology. Only when we awaken and arouse ideologically the working masses, the masters of the revolution and construction, can we rapidly ripen the revolution and actively carry it out. In order to enhance the role of ideol-

(Continued on page 3)

Let Us Advance under Banner of Marxism-Leninism and Juche Idea

(Continued from page 2)

ogical consciousness in the revolution and construction, we should implement the principle of keeping ideological remoulding, political work, ahead of all other activities.

The Juche-oriented stand and principles clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung conform with the principles of the communist movement and Marxism-Leninism.

The communist movement is a struggle for *chajusong*, to free the people from all forms of subordination and restriction; it is a movement waged by the communists and people independently in accordance with their own conviction. Adhering to the standpoint of Juche in the revolution and construction fully accords with this essential character of the communist movement. Now that the struggle for communism is waged with each national state as a unit, the adherence to the Juche-based stand is more urgently needed. If the communists successfully carry out the revolution in their country from the standpoint of Juche, they will be able to better contribute to strengthening the international revolutionary forces and promoting the victory of world revolution.

Marxism-Leninism which clarified the working class's theory, strategy and tactics of revolutionary struggle is not a dogma but a guide to action. To adhere to the Juche standpoint in the revolution and construction conforms with the essential character of Marxism-Leninism as a creative doctrine. Only through a correct application of Marxism-Leninism from the standpoint of Juche, can the communists display its might to the full and further enrich its treasure house by creating new revolutionary theories.

In the course of leading the Korean revolution the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave scientific answers to all problems arising in the revolution and construction on the basis of the Juche idea and systematized the Juche ideology, theory and method in an all-round way. All his ideology, theory and method proceed from the Juche principles and embody them. In this sense, we call Comrade Kim Il Sung's ideology, theory and method the Juche idea.

The Juche idea is a brilliant fruit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's ideological and theoretical activities which cover more than half a century; it is an ideological and theoretical crystallization of the Korean revolution. The Juche idea gives a full systematization of the thoughts and theories which have been developed, enriched and newly advanced in the course of revolutionary struggle under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, and it contains scientific answers to new problems raised by the revolution and construction in our era. Only when we advance along the road indicated by the Juche idea, can we overcome all shades of opportunism and staunchly uphold the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism, correctly solve all new problems raised by the times and the developing revolution and brilliantly accomplish the cause of communism.

The history of the Korean revolution is a history of an application and all-out victory of the great Juche idea.

By adhering to this idea as our steadfast guiding principle, we have been able to victoriously carry on the revolution and construction without any deviation.

True to the Juche-oriented line of armed struggle put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our people waged a heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle to defeat the Japanese imperialists and achieve the historical cause of national liberation. After liberation they, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, implemented the Juche-oriented revolutionary line and thereby thoroughly carried out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in the northern half of the Republic and converted it into a powerful base of the Korean revolution. On this basis, they won a great victory in the fierce Fatherland Liberation War against the invasion of the U.S. imperialists. By applying the Juche idea we solved most correctly all problems arising in the socialist revolution and construction after the war and changed in a short time our once backward country into a powerful socialist state which is independent, self-supporting and self-reliant in defence.

Today our revolution is developing onto a new, high phase and a brighter vista is opened up before our people's advance towards communism.

Since the scientific theory of communism was initiated by Marx, mankind has waged an uninterrupted struggle to realize an ideal communist society, and today communism is not a cherished desire which will come true in a distant future, but it is on the agenda of day as a practical task.

On the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche idea, our Party has correctly solved theoretical and practical matters arising in communist construction, thus vigorously promoting the revolution and construction in accordance with scientific strategy and militant policy.

Our Party set forth the theory on capturing the ideological and material fortresses of communism and the theory on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and thus clearly elucidated the basic strategical objectives of communist construction and the ways of its realization.

If we are to build a communist society, we must seize the material fortress of communism without fail. In other words, we must highly develop the productive forces to lay the material and technical foundations of communism and to establish the single communist ownership. Only then can we apply the communist principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his need", which Marx put forward a long time ago.

In order to build a communist society, we must secure the ideological fortress as well. That is to say, every member of society should be revolutionized, working-classized and intellectualized to be a harmoniously-developed communist man. People are the masters of society. So, only when people are educated into comprehensively-developed communist men, can they successfully build socialism and communism and manage communist society properly.

The people's ideological, mental and material life constitutes two aspects of social life and *chajusong* of the working masses should be realized in these two spheres. In order to realize the *chajusong* of the popular masses completely, therefore, we should attain both the ideological and material fortresses of communism without fail.

Our Party's programme of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea is a great programme of communist construction. It enables us to take the ideological and material fortresses of communism with success by transforming men, society and nature in accordance with the Juche idea and to realize fully *chajusong* for the working masses.

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions constitute our Party's consistent strategic line for patterning the whole society after the Juche idea and for building communism.

The line of these three revolutions represents the steadfast stand of our Party to complete the cause of socialism and communism.

The victory of socialist revolution and the establishment of socialist system mark a historical turning point in the revolutionary struggle of the working class, in accomplishing the cause of socialism and communism. But these do not mean the completion of the revolution on any account.

With the establishment of the socialist system, class antagonism is abolished, but class distinctions still exist. The class distinctions in socialist society are those between the working class and the peasantry, the two main friendly classes, and these distinctions emanate from the differences between public and cooperative property, two forms of socialist ownership.

The establishment of the socialist system also brings about a fundamental change in the character of labour, which becomes a matter of honour. But labour does not yet become a primary requirement of life, and differences in labour remain. The differences in labour in socialist society find expression mainly in the distinctions between physical and mental labour, between heavy and light labour and between industrial and agricultural labour.

The establishment of the socialist system wipes out the sources of exploitation and poverty once and for all, but the distinctions still exist in the material and cultural standards of the members of society.

The cause of various differences including class distinctions remaining in socialist society consists in the ideological, technical and cultural backwardness, a legacy of the old society. Because of this ideological, technical and cultural backwardness and various differences including class distinctions, the socialist society differs from the high stage of communism and assumes transitional character.

Of course, this transitional character does not constitute the essential feature of socialist society. The essential qualities of socialist society are represented precisely by its communist character. This is because socialist society is based on collectivism and comradely cooperation and unity form the basis of social relations.

Building and completing socialist society is the process of strengthening the communist character of this society and overcoming its transitional character. This requires that all policies be carried out in consideration of and conformity with both the communist and transitional characters of this society in building socialism.

In view of the essential superiority and the characteristics of socialist society, it is important to pursue a correct, unbiased policy which emphasizes political and moral incentives to the working people and properly combines these with their material incentives in socialist construction, which actively puts into effect communist measures and adheres strictly to the socialist principle of distribution according to the quality and quantity of work done, and which correctly combines the voluntary enthusiasm of the working people with control of them.

If a policy is formulated solely on the basis of the communist character of socialist society by ignoring its transitional character, and vice versa, it may result in leftist and rightist errors.

If we are to build communist society overcoming the transitional character of socialist society, we must continue to carry on the revolutions to abolish the ideological, technical and cultural backwardness.

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are the continuation of the revolution under socialism and its advancement to a new higher stage. The revolution for *chajusong* of the working class and working masses, which started with the struggle to overthrow the old exploiting system, is carried forward to the struggle in socialist society to eliminate the ideological, technical and cultural backwardness, the legacy of the old society, and is completed through this struggle. Only when we carry out the three revolutions will we be able to abolish the ideological, technical and cultural backwardness and the incidental class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry and the differences in labour and the material and cultural standards, and to meet all essential requirements of communist society.

In carrying out the three revolutions our Party adheres to the principle of giving definite precedence to the ideological revolution and vigorously pushing ahead with the technical and cultural revolutions simultaneously.

Only when we give priority to the ideological revolution will we be able to remould the ideological consciousness of the people and turn them into communist men and successfully carry out economic and cultural construction by giving full play to the revolutionary zeal of the working people. Unless we continue to intensify the ideological revolution, obsolete ideas may revive in the minds of people, capitalist ideas may infiltrate from the outside, and people's revolutionary enthusiasm may cool down gradually as they are freed from worries about food, clothing and housing with the improvement of the living standard. The neglect of the ideological revolution will in the long run produce grave consequences in the revolution and construction.

Therefore, we must never slight the ideological revolution but ceaselessly intensify it in building socialism and communism.

Our Party gave definite precedence to ideological revolution in the revolution and construction, and conducted an energetic struggle to carry it out, bringing about a fundamental change in the ideological and moral qualities of the people and in their way of life. The whole society is pervaded with the Juche idea and a revolutionary way of work and life has been established throughout it. All our working people are working devotedly for the Party and the revolution, the country and the people and for society and the collective, with infinite loyalty to the Party and the leader.

But in order to educate and remould all members of society into true communist men and stimulate their revolutionary enthusiasm ceaselessly, we must continue to intensify the ideological revolution.

The main task confronting us today in implementing the ideological revolution is to educate and remould all members of society thoroughly into communist revolutionaries of Juche type in keeping with the requirement of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea, and rouse the working people vigorously to the revolutionary struggle and construction work by activating their revolutionary zeal. We must intensify the education of the Party members and working people in the Juche idea and Party policy and tirelessly educate them in the revolutionary traditions and on communist lines, so that they will think and act in line with our Party's intention anytime anywhere, hate the exploiting class and its system, ardently love the socialist system and socialist motherland, and struggle to carry out the cause of socialism and communism.

By closely integrating ideological education with revolutionary practice, we should see to it that all the Party members and working people accelerate production and construction, displaying a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activity.

While giving priority to the ideological revolution, we must push forward the technical and cultural revolutions.

Ours is the era of science and technology. Only by rapidly developing science and technology, can we promote socialist construction, advance the national economy onto a new higher stage and successfully improve the people's living standards and increase the nation's strength.

By dynamically promoting the technical revolution, our Party has turned our once technically and economically backward country into an advanced socialist industrial state in a short time and made a great stride forward in putting all branches of the national economy on a modern scientific and technical basis and freeing the working people from arduous labour.

But if we are to free our people completely from arduous labour and provide them with a prosperous and cultured life, we must accelerate the technical revolution continuously.

The important task facing us today in carrying out the technical revolution is to rapidly make the national economy Juche-oriented, modern and scientifically-based. This is the only way we can strengthen the independence of the national economy and lay firm material and technical foundations of socialism and communism.

We must concentrate our efforts on scientific and technological problems and those related to production that arise in making the national economy Juche-oriented and thus solve the problems of raw materials, fuel and power more satisfactorily by utilizing our domestic

(Continued on page 4)

(第三種郵便物認可)

Let Us Advance under Banner of Marxism-Leninism and Juche Idea

(Continued from page 3)

resources and improve the structure of the national economy continuously.

Vigorous efforts should be made in all branches of the national economy to improve technology, introduce overall mechanization, automation and remote control into production and industrialize agriculture, thereby modernizing the national economy and freeing the working people from arduous labour.

Furthermore, we should rapidly develop science and technology and put production and management in all branches on a new scientific basis and thus convert our national economy into one which is highly scientific.

At present an important thing in carrying out the technical revolution is to enhance the sense of responsibility and role of scientists and technicians.

Thanks to the Party's correct policy of training national cadres, we have an army of scientists, technicians and specialists numbering 1.2 million who are equipped with the Juche idea and the knowledge of advanced science and technology. If we properly mobilize these great forces which are working for the scientific and technological development and the economic progress of the country, we will be able to creditably solve any questions arising from the technical revolution and economic construction.

Scientists and technicians should firmly establish Juche in scientific research, intensify creative cooperation with workers and strive to resolve the scientific and technological problems arising in making the national economy Juche-oriented, modern and scientifically-based. Along with this, their successes should be introduced promptly into all branches of the national economy to prove their effectiveness in production and construction.

Now the economic situation in our country as a whole is very good and we have a definite prospect for successfully carrying out the magnificent programme of socialist economic construction put forth by the Party. Through the struggle to implement the decision of the Sixth Party Congress, the Juche character of industry has been further strengthened and a solid foundation built to attain the Ten Long-Term Objectives of socialist economic construction.

The question depends upon the resolution and endeavours of our functionaries and Party members.

All functionaries, Party members and working people should uphold the policy of speed campaign set forth by the Party and accelerate production and construction, thereby implementing ahead of schedule the Second Seven-Year Plan and the Ten Long-Term Objectives of socialist economic construction.

The main object of carrying out the technical revolution and accelerating socialist economic construction is to enrich the country and provide the people with an affluent and cultured life.

Steadily raising the material and cultural standards of the people is the supreme principle of our Party in its activity.

We should further raise the people's standard of living by strengthening the country's economic foundations and at the same time effecting a great change in the production of consumer goods and public service.

The cultural revolution is an important revolution whose task is to train our working people into comprehensively developed men and women and to satisfy their ever-increasing cultural needs.

By actively promoting the cultural revolution our Party has achieved brilliant successes in developing socialist culture. In our country the universal 11-year compulsory education has now been introduced, and all the younger generation are receiving perfect secondary education. Progress in the work of training national cadres has resulted in the growth of a large army of intellectuals. The working people's cultural and technical standard as a whole has been raised, and remarkable progress made in all fields of science, technology, literature, art and public health.

The central task of the cultural revolution at the present time is to intellectualize the whole of society. This is our Party's unique policy for developing socialist and communist culture. We should build up the existing centres for training national cadres and at the same time increase the institutions of higher learning and strengthen educational work in such a way as to develop the educational system of studying while working. Besides, we should train all members of society to be harmoniously developed communistic people and raise continuously the general standard of culture and knowledge of the society. We should further develop revolutionary literature and art, and establish thoroughly the socialist way of cultured life.

The successful construction of socialism and communism requires correct leadership over it.

Marxism-Leninism advanced the theory on the system of proletarian dictatorship and thus provided a guideline for the working class in power to maintain in leading the construction of a new society.

Our Party is leading socialist and communist construction to victory by establishing the system and method of leadership over the revolution and construction, in keeping with our country's actual conditions on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche idea.

The working-class party is the guiding force in the system of leading the revolution and construction.

As Marxism-Leninism teaches, the working-class party is the highest organization of all the working-class organizations.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung always found the key to all successes in strengthening the party in the whole course of leading the revolution and construction and led wisely the work of building the revolutionary party of the working class in our country.

The revolutionary party of the working class in each country should be built independently by the communists of that country. Under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean communists formed Party organizations on the principle of *chajusong* in the days of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and relied on them in leading the Korean revolution victoriously. They resolved by themselves the problems arising in the building of the ruling party after liberation.

Proceeding from the country's specific conditions and the demand of the revolution, our Party set forth the policy of building a mass-based party and admitted many progressive workers, peasants and working intellectuals to it so as to expand its ranks rapidly. It continued to consolidate its ranks organizationally and ideologically in the fierce struggle against the internal and external enemies.

We laid a particular emphasis on the establishment of monolithic ideological system as the basic line of Party building and thus made the Party's unity and cohesion unbreakable, and strengthened and developed our Party into a militant, revolutionary party with strong organization and discipline whereby all its members think and act as one.

Our Party always regarded it as its noble mission to serve the people, defended fully their interests, relied firmly on them and strengthened its kindred ties with the masses. At present our Party has won unqualified support and trust of the people, and the people wholly entrust their destiny to the Party and fight stubbornly under its leadership.

We are justifiably proud of the fact that we have built the steel-like revolutionary party whose members are firmly united in one and the same ideology and will around its Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the militant party which has struck its roots deep into the masses of people and is in complete harmony with them, pushing ahead vigorously with the revolution and construction.

To strengthen the Party and enhance its leading functions and role poses as an important problem at all times in the whole period of socialist and communist construction. A socialist and communist society is a highly organized society, and for the correct management of such a society there must be a guiding force with strong organizing power like a party.

We should build the party in a far-sighted manner in view of its position and role in carrying out the socialist and communist cause.

To strengthen and develop our Party into the ever-lasting party of Comrade Kim Il Sung, its founder and leader, is the consistent stand our Party maintains in Party building. Our Party will steadily discharge its historical mission by invariably having the great Comrade Kim Il Sung at the head of the Party, taking the Juche idea as its guiding idea, resolutely defending its revolutionary traditions and holding fast to its policies.

We should establish more thoroughly the monolithic ideological system in the whole Party, consolidate unremittingly the Party's organizational and ideological foundations and keep on building up its ranks. All Party organizations should strengthen work among cadres and Party members, regarding work among people as the basis of Party activity, regularize and standardize Party life to further temper their Party spirit and firmly rally all sections of the masses around the Party through proper work among them.

Giving correct Party guidance to the revolution and construction is the Party's important duty.

The working-class party is a political organ of leadership and so its guidance of the revolution and construction should be a political guidance, a guidance given in conformity with Party policy. In the whole course of giving Party guidance to the revolution and construction, our Party has paid close attention to making sure that all Party organizations establish a unified control of work in their respective fields and units and strengthen their political guidance, a guidance given to suit Party policy.

What is important in the Party's leadership over socialist construction is to ensure correct guidance of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

Our Party has intensified its leadership of the three revolutions in keeping with the requirements of the revolution and construction at every stage in step with the intensifying ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, our Party further enhanced the militant functions and role of its organizations and, at the same time, dispatched the best cadres from among those composed of Party hard core and young intellectuals to factories, enterprises and cooperative farms. It thus ensured that Party organizations and the teams vigorously promoted the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions by their united efforts. By constantly intensifying Party leadership over the three revolutions we must get these revolutions better organized and make them more active and bring about a new turn in their implementation.

The socialist economic construction is an important revolutionary task for a working-class party in power. The work of the ruling Party should be aimed at efficient socialist economic construction, and success in Party work, too, should be manifested in the success of socialist economic construction.

Today our national economy has attained a high level of development and its potentialities are enormous. This requires further to strengthen the Party leadership over socialist economic construction. Party organizations should firmly take economic work in hand and actively push it forward; they should give efficient assistance to the economic functionaries so that they organize economic work and direct production in a responsible way, with the attitude befitting masters of the revolution.

If we are to build socialism and communism successfully, we must strenghten People's Government as the weapon and enhance the role of the state and economic bodies.

Guided by the Marxist-Leninist theory on the proletarian dictatorship, our Party established the People's Government by creatively solving the question of state power to suit the conditions of a new era and thus contributed to enriching the historical experience of proletarian dictatorship.

People's Government is a new type of the proletarian dictatorship that has come into being as a reflection of the law governing the progress of the revolutionary movement of the working class.

Socialist and communist revolution has made constant progress for a long period of over one century and rallied under its banner not only the working class but also wide sections of the working people. In our era, people from all walks of life including workers and peasants have come to participate in the revolutionary movement led by the working class. What is more, in those countries which were formerly imperialist colonies like our country or semi-colonies, broad sections of the masses such as peasants, working intellectuals and small propertied class under the leadership of the working class are not only participating in the anti-imperialist revolution for national liberation but have accepted socialism and are taking the socialist road. The new historical conditions in which the social and political foundations of the proletarian dictatorship had been expanded incomparably have called for the People's Government.

In accordance with the Juche-oriented line of building People's Government which the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and put into effect in the guerrilla bases, our Party destroyed the colonial ruling machines of the Japanese imperialists and established the People's Government immediately after liberation. Relying on this government, the Party carried out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and socialist revolution. Today it is successfully building socialism.

In order to fully realize the revolutionary cause of the working class, the cause of socialism and communism, the People's Government should be strengthened constantly.

In each period of revolutionary development our Party took measures to strengthen the People's Government and enhance its functions and role in conformity with new circumstances and requirement so that the People's Government could take its roots deep among the people of all strata and carry out its task satisfactorily. Today our People's Government fulfils its functions and plays its role creditably as the weapon for the revolution and construction, as the champion of the freedom and right of the people and as the defender of the country and the revolution. It enjoys the deep trust and love of all the people.

In the future, too, we must continue to strengthen the People's Government.

We should firmly build up the people's committees of all levels and state and economic bodies with fine workers who are faithful to the Party and enjoy the confidence of the people and make sure that they fully carry out their tasks as the servants of the people.

All the officials of state and economic bodies should have high Party spirit, working-class spirit and serve-the-people spirit and work with the devotion of all their wisdoms and energies, to provide the people with a more bountiful and cultured life.

Ensuring proper guidance and management of the national economy is an important task of the state and economic institutions.

The socialist economy can be successfully managed and developed rapidly only under centralized state leadership.

The state and economic bodies should constantly strengthen centralized guidance

(Continued on page 5)

Let Us Advance under Banner of Marxism-Leninism and Juche Idea

(Continued from page 4)

of the economy as required by the reality of the developing socialist economy. In particular, the superiority of the Juche-based socialist economic management system with the Taean Work System as its main content should be brought into full play.

The Taean Work System is the best economic management system which accords with the intrinsic nature of the socialist system. It is a Juche-based form of economic management which renders it possible to thoroughly implement the mass line and operate the economy in a scientific and rational way under the collective leadership of the Party committee. The state and economic bodies should keep a firm hold on this work system and steadily improve economic management and ensure the planned and proportionate development of the national economy and a high rate of growth in production.

The People's Government is a great creation of our revolution which was carried on under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche idea. It is the most democratic and popular revolutionary government conforming with the demand of our era and the actual condition of our country. Our Party and people will take firm hold of the People's Government whose superiority and invincible vitality have been confirmed amidst the protracted struggle for the revolution and construction and will defend the revolutionary gains from the encroachment of the enemy and build socialism and communism successfully.

Working people's organizations are the reliable helper of the Party in realizing the cause of socialism and communism.

In socialist society the working people's organizations are the organizations for the ideological education of the broad masses and peripheral organizations of the Party. In socialist society where the working class and other working people are the masters of the country, the working people's organizations carry out the task of educating the masses and rallying them around the Party and of organizing and mobilizing them for the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks set forth by the Party. Only by enhancing the role of these organizations in socialist society, is it possible to strengthen the ties of kinship between the Party and the masses of different social strata, efficiently organize and mobilize them for the revolution and construction, knit all the working people in organizations and educate and train them through organizational life and thus display the might of socialist society.

Our Party saw to it that the mission and duty of the working people's organizations were correctly defined and their functions and role enhanced in each stage of revolution. It reorganized the working people's organizations and improved their system and method of work in keeping with the new circumstances and conditions where the socialist revolution emerged victorious and the socialist system was established to make these organizations perform properly their role as those of ideological education.

In particular, our Party directed great effort to the solution of the youth problem by strengthening the work of the League of Socialist Working Youth.

The youth problem is a very important problem which decides the success in the revolution and construction and the future destiny of the nation. The youths are the mighty force in the building of a new society and the successor to the revolution. Accordingly, only by making them prepare firmly politically, ideologically and morally, can the revolution and construction be propelled forward dynamically and the eternal prosperity of the nation and the ultimate victory of the revolution be guaranteed firmly. By strengthening the work of the League of Socialist Working Youth, therefore, we should train broad sections of young people organizationally, educate them in a revolutionary way and lead them to fully play their role of shock-brigade in the revolution and construction.

Our Party channelled a great deal of effort into youth work, the work of the LSWY. As a result, our youths creditably fulfilled their honorable duty of shock-brigade in each stage of revolutionary development, taking the lead in tackling arduous and difficult work. They are now displaying mass heroism on all fronts of socialist construction and firmly defending the country. It is the great pride of our Party and people that they have revolutionary, organized and heroic youths.

We should enhance the role of all working people's organizations including the LSWY, so as to rally the masses from all social strata more firmly around the Party and encourage them to struggle to carry out Party policy with all their energy. In keeping with their characteristics, these organizations should conduct good work with their members and strengthen organizational life and ideological education among them, thus constantly revolutionizing and working-classizing them, and encouraging them to actively participate in socialist economic construction and make collective innovations in all places.

What is also important in the leadership of the revolution and construction is to ensure that all officials acquire the revolutionary method of leadership and apply it thoroughly.

The essential requisite to the revolutionary method of leadership is to carry out the revolutionary mass line. It is the key to all problems to correctly organize and activate the masses who are the masters of the revolution and construction and carry them out directly. Officials must thoroughly defend the interests of the people, serve them devotedly, educate the working people and learn from them and mobilize the masses to settle all problems. This is a principle they must observe.

To ensure that officials work by firmly relying on the masses, the struggle to improve the method and style of work should be intensified among them. It is of particular importance in the building of a ruling party to improve officials' method and style of work. If the working-class party seizes power, some officials may show bureaucratic and administrative inclinations to solve all problems by the use of their authority. This may lead to such serious consequences as to hamper the implementation of Party policy and divorce the Party from the masses.

From the first days of its seizure of power our Party attached great importance to improving officials' method and style of work and always paid close attention to this. In particular, our Party has made strenuous efforts to oppose bureaucracy and establish a revolutionary work method and popular work style among all official including those of the Party and People's Government bodies.

The basic policy followed by our Party in improving the work method and style of officials is to implement the anti-Japanese guerrillas' way of work and the Chongsanri spirit and method initiated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. All officials should fully grasp the glorious history of leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and learn from the revolutionary work method the leader's way of work created and exemplified by the leader. Thus they should prepare themselves to be true officials who dedicate their all to the good of the people and to be competent revolutionary leading officials who successfully carry out the revolutionary tasks in hand by depending on and arousing the masses.

Today we are confronted with a momentous task to step up socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and, at the same time, reunify the divided country and establish national sovereignty across the nation.

Owing to the policy of occupation and subjugation pursued by U.S. imperialism for nearly 40 years, south Korea has now turned into a complete colony whose sovereignty was trampled down, and the south Korean people suffer from all sorts of disasters and miseries. For the purpose of maintaining their colonial fascist rule the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys fostered U.S. worship and flunkeyism, fear of and subservience to the U.S., throughout south Korea. Such being the case, only when flunkeyism is opposed and Juche established firmly can the awareness of national independence be raised among the south Korean people and can they be induced to energetically struggle for anti-American independence and anti-fascist democracy.

Upholding the banner of the Juche idea, our Party will accelerate socialist construction and intensify the struggle for the independent reunification of the country, thereby establishing national sovereignty on a country-wide scale and consummating the revolutionary cause of Juche in our country as soon as possible.

What is important for the present in completing the revolutionary cause of the working class pioneered by Marx is to turn against imperialism and gear up global independence.

The struggle against capitalism and imperialism which lasted for a long time on the international arena is still going on and getting more acute. Capitalism and imperialism are the last exploiting system which tramples upon the aspiration of the masses for *chaju*ng in human history, and are the most precious oppressive system which combines class domination with national oppression. Imperialism has now turned into modern imperialism based on state monopoly capitalism, and it has become more aggressive and brutal than ever before.

It is flagrantly challenging the oppressed popular masses in their cause of national liberation, independence and socialism. The imperialists are clinging to neo-colonialism and obstinately pursuing the policy of plundering and subjugating other nations by more covert and crafty methods. U.S.-led modern imperialism, though on the decline, is making desperate efforts to save itself from its ruin. Particularly, as the general crisis of capitalism deepens, the imperialists are not only harshly repressing the revolutionary advance of the working class and the working masses in their own countries, but also intensifying the acts of aggression and subversion against socialist countries and the international communist movement under the signboard of "anti-communism".

So long as imperialism exists, domination and plunder will not cease, and as long as imperialist domination and plunder exist, there is bond to be revolutionary struggle of the working class and the masses of people to oppose them.

If imperialism is to be destroyed ultimately and the victory of the world revolution is to be won, the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle should be intensified. Apart from this struggle it would be inconceivable to win and consolidate national independence, hasten the victory of socialism and communism, prevent war and ensure world peace and security.

What is of primary importance in strengthening the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle is for socialist countries and communist and workers' parties to maintain an anti-imperialist stand and wage a vigorous struggle against international imperialism.

The socialist forces and the international communist movement are the most powerful revolutionary forces of our time which are opposed to imperialism and all other reactionary forces; they are the decisive factor that frustrates the imperialist policy of war and aggression and pushes forward the revolutionary struggle of the world's people.

If they are to fulfil their noble mission, the socialist forces and the international communist movement must achieve the unity and cohesion of their ranks.

Unity is the most powerful weapon of the working class. From the first days of its appearance on the arena of history, the working class has always treasured unity as the most valuable weapon in the struggle against international capital, and hewed out the road of victory on the strength of unity. Still today the anti-imperialist struggle and other common tasks can be successfully carried out only when socialist countries and communist and workers' parties pool their strength and closely cooperate with each other as class comrades-in-arms on the basis of mutual respect and *chajusong*.

On the occasion of the 165th birthday and the 100th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx, the communist and workers' parties of many countries affirmed that under the banner of Marxism-Leninism they would struggle to liquidate imperialism and colonialism, win the working-class power and build a new society free from exploitation and oppression and accomplish the cause of socialism and communism. This constitutes the fundamental conditions which make it possible to unite the socialist countries and communist and workers' parties in a single bond of class brothers.

There may be differences among fraternal parties and countries, but these emanate from the disparities in views on the lines and ways of realizing the common purpose and ideal; they are by no means identical with the contradictions among different states and social systems or the conflicting interests of hostile classes. Socialist countries and communist and workers' parties have more communities than differences; and communities are of primary importance and differences are of secondary nature. They should attach prime importance to unity and subordinate everything to this; they must set great store by common denominators and settle differences in the spirit of mutual understanding and comradely cooperation. If socialist countries and communist and workers' parties make sincere and persevering efforts, they will defend unity and strengthen solidarity.

If the might of socialist forces and the international communist movement is to be indestructive, it is necessary to strengthen each of the national units while ensuring unity and cohesion. Socialist forces and the international communist movement can increase their strength as a whole only by reinforcing each of the national units and by pooling their efforts.

Communist and workers' parties should, first of all, carry out their own revolutions successfully and, to this end, they should adhere to *chajusong*.

Communists should shape their policies independently in keeping with the specific realities of their own countries and solve all the problems arising in the revolution and construction on their own responsibility. Only then can they develop the revolutionary struggle and constructive work.

At the present time the revolutionary struggle of the working class goes on within the unit of different national states which have diverse socio-historical conditions, and these nations differ from each other in their revolutionary tasks. These realities urgently demand that the communists of each country stick to *chajusong* and responsible carry out their own revolution.

Chajusong is the basis for the strengthening of proletarian internationalism. Internationalist unity is unity among the peoples aspiring to *chajusong*, which aims at eliminating all forms of domination and subjection and realizing *chajusong*.

Unless it is based on *chajusong* genuine and durable unity will be impossible, nor will national and international duties be performed in good faith.

It is particularly important that the countries where the working class has assumed power hold to *chajusong* and build socialism and communism successfully. The parties of socialist countries should map out their policies in keeping with their own specific situations and develop their economy and culture and increase self-reliant defence capabilities by enlisting the efforts of their own people and their own resources.

This alone enables them to discharge their responsibility to their people and the international working class.

The anti-imperialist, national-liberation democratic revolution should be carried out thoroughly and the building of a new society accelerated in the countries which were colonies and semi-colonies in the past. This is of tremendous importance in destroying imperialism ultimately and making the whole world independent.

In an attempt to subjugate newly-independent countries again, U.S. imperialists are now bringing massive aggressive forces into the

e continued on page 6)

Let Us Advance under Banner of Marxism-Leninism and Juche Idea

(Continued from page 5)

major zones of resources and areas of strategic importance under the pretext of "protecting concessions" and "security", and are making frantic efforts to take hold of the Third-World countries politically, economically and militarily in the guise of "cooperation" and "protection".

Under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples should wage daring struggles to oppose imperialism and defense *chajusong*, and thus carry out the tasks of anti-imperialist, national-liberation revolution thoroughly. The peoples of different parts of the world which are still under the control of imperialism, colonialism and racism, should conduct all manner of vigorous revolutionary struggles including armed struggle to drive out imperialists and achieve the decolonization and independence of their countries.

The world's progressive people should actively support and encourage them in their struggle both morally and materially.

The peoples of newly-independent countries which cast off the yoke of imperialism should get rid of the political and economic foothold of foreign imperialists and domestic reactionary forces, strengthen the revolutionary forces, set up a progressive social system and build an independent national economy and culture. This is the only way to safeguard the revolutionary gains, achieve the prosperity of the country and the nation and contribute to the common cause of the world's people who are struggling to destroy imperialism.

An important task today in opposing imperialism and building an independent new world is to strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement.

The non-aligned movement is a progressive movement opposed to all forms of domination and subjection and aspiring for *chajusong*; and it is a mighty revolutionary force of our time which stands against imperialism. In order to strengthen and develop this movement all non-aligned countries should strictly observe its fundamental principles and materialize political unity and economic cooperation. They should abide by the principle of complete equality and noninterference in each other's internal affairs and unite with each other to counter imperialist aggression and interference by joint efforts and should fight stoutly to institute a new international economic order.

The most important task confronting the progressive mankind of the world at the present time is to check and foil the imperialist moves towards aggression and war and safeguard universal peace and security.

The present international situation is very complicated and strained. The danger of war is growing in all parts of the world, and peace and security is seriously menaced.

With a view to realizing their ambition for world domination, the U.S. imperialists are working to unleash a thermo-nuclear war and plunge mankind into the holocaust of war. While reinforcing armed forces and keying up the tension in the Middle East, they are making preparations for a new war of aggression against the Arab people, and opposing the people's struggle for national liberation and the building of a new society and disturbing peace and security in Africa, too. They are committing armed intervention against the people who are struggling for freedom and independence in Central America, and intensifying military threat and subversion and sabotage against progressive countries. They attempt to build up nuclear weapons in a big way in Europe, thus greatly aggravating the situation in this region.

U.S. imperialists are bent on undisguised moves to spark off another war particularly in Korea. In an endeavour to grab south Korea as a colonial foothold in Asia, as a bridge-head for the aggression on the continent and fulfil their aggressive ambition, they have brought to south Korea a large number of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction and turned south Korea literally into a huge powder keg, into a base of nuclear war.

Due to the new war provocations perpetrated by U.S. imperialism in many parts of the world, mankind is now faced with a vital problem of another world war or peace.

The present situation demands that whoever desires the security and peace of humanity should unite with each other irrespective of political views, religious beliefs and social institutions, and rise up in the fight to thwart U.S. imperialist war moves and defend world peace.

To achieve the unity of anti-imperialist, independent forces affords the decisive guarantee for halting and foiling imperialist moves for aggression and war, bringing about durable world peace and building an independent new world.

The socialist forces and the international communist movement, national-liberation movement, democratic movement, the non-aligned movement and all other progressive and peace-loving forces of the world should form an anti-U.S. united front and administer collective blows at U.S. imperialism to prevent it from acting recklessly. All the anti-imperialist, independent forces should fight resolutely to check and frustrate imperialist frantic arms buildup and war preparations, abolish U.S. imperialists' military bases in other countries, have the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction withdrawn, dissolve military blocs, create and expand nuclear-free, peace zones in many parts of the world and realize universal and complete disarmament.

Under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people will firmly unite with the socialist countries, the international working class, the non-aligned nations and all the progressive peoples the world over, actively struggle for the victory of the Korean revolution and the world revolution and creditably discharge their national and international duties.

The cause of socialism and communism pioneered by Marx will emerge victorious without fail, and the ideal society of mankind where the *chajusong* of all peoples are fully realized, is sure to come.

As in the past, so also in the future, our Party and our people will dynamically struggle to hasten the resplendent future of communism holding aloft the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche idea,

Invincible is the just revolutionary cause of our people who are struggling vigorously, rallied closely around the Party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Rodong Sinmun on 165th Birthday of Marx

PYONGYANG May 5 (KCNA)—Papers here today in editorials or articles dedicated to the 165th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx review in retrospect the life and activities of the outstanding leader of the working class who performed imperishable feats for the revolutionary cause of the working class, for the international communist movement.

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) in an editorial entitled "165th Birth Anniversary of Karl Marx" notes that the founding of Marxism was the greatest feat of Marx.

It says:

The founding of Marxism was a knell announcing the downfall of the capitalist society and a revolutionary change in the development of human thought.

Marx propounded the theory and tactics on the class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat and the idea of the working-class party and its strategy and tactics.

The revolutionary slogan "Workers of the whole world, united!" put forth by him was a militant banner that strengthened the unity and solidarity of the world working class and aroused them to the struggle.

With the founding of Marxism the "eternity" of capitalism was shattered to smithereens, and a new era, the era of the international communist and working-class movements, was ushered in the development of world history.

Marx's life and activities and the whole course of the international communist movement give the precious lesson that if the working masses are to win victory in the revolutionary struggle, they should be under the correct guidance of a leader and be boundlessly faithful to the revolutionary cause started by him, the editorial says, and continues:

Marx was a leader and, at the same time, a fighter who not only founded the scientific communist theory for the working class but also led its revolutionary struggle.

He formed the "Communist League" by reorganizing the "League of the Just", worked out and published the "Communist Manifesto", founded the First International and led and encouraged the revolutionary struggles of the working class in European countries.

Marx, together with Engels, waged an uncompromising struggle to defend the scientific communist doctrine from the malicious attack and accusation by all hues of bourgeois reactionary theories and opportunist theories and win its victory and ensured a firm domination of Marxism in the international communist and working-class movements.

The international working-class and communist movements have covered a victorious path over a century since Marxism came into being in the world.

The great October Socialist Revolution on Novemoer 7, 1917, in which the Russian working class and other working people under the outstanding leadership of Lenin overthrew the regime of landlords and capitalists and founded the world's first state of proletarian dictatorship, was a world-historic event that marked an era of revolutionary turn from capitalism to socialism.

The world working class and oppressed nations, greatly encouraged by the great October Socialist Revolution, came to more vigorously turn out to the struggle to break the chains of capital and bury imperialism and colonialism.

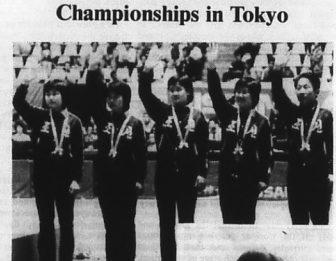
Ours is the era of *chajusong* (independence), a new era of history when the once oppressed and maltreated masses of the people have appeared as the masters of the world and are shaping their destinies independently and creatively.

As they have their leader in the person of the great Comrade Kim Il Sung our people have been able to put a period to the long history of ordeals and usher in a new era of the worthwhile revolution.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, founded the Juche idea, a great revolutionary idea, penetrating into the demands of the times and the desires of the people, and, on this basis, expounded new, original theories and policies on the revolution and construction and revolutionary method of leadership, thus developing the revolutionary struggle of the people in our era onto a new, higher stage.

Our people will, in the future, too, as in the past, strengthen unity with the world working class and the world's revolutionary peoples and solidify solidarity with them in the struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, the common cause of the *chajusong* of mankind, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea, the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

DPRK Women Placed Third at 37th World Table Tennis Championships in Tokyo



The DPRK women paddlers took third places in team event. Kim Kyong Sun (below) was awarded the Joola Prize.

The DPRK women paddlers stood 3rd in women's team event following China and Japan at the 12-day long 37th World Table Tennis Championships held in Tokyo from Apr. 28 to May 9.

The Championships was competed by some 500 players from 87 table tennis associations from more than 60 countries and regions the world over.

The women's event was vied by 48 teams. The DPRK women players beat the Federal Republic of Germany 3-1, Hungary 3-1, Czechoslovakia 3-0, Yugoslavia 3-0, France 3-0, Netherlands 3-0, USSR 3-1.

Kim Kyong Sun, the DPRK woman paddle ace, was awarded the Joola Prize with its trophy which was the first to be presented by the International Sports Journalists Union (ISJU) to appreciate the best man and woman players, who got remarkable results in the team competitions.

Kim Kyong Sun made the best 16 in women's singles by beating her Japanese counterpart Ms. Kawahigashi, the world individual classification No. 15 of 1983, by 3-0 in its 3rd round play.

The DPRK men's players stood 6th in men's team event by dismissing Poland by 5-3, Italy 5-2, USSR 5-1, Denmark 5-0, and south Korea 5-1.

Compositions by Korean Students in Japan

I Am a Little Announcer

"Ah! I forgot again." I used to say these words. I had a way of saying "I forgot again," This was because I repeated errors as a member of a broadcasting circle at our school.

At lunchtime I forgot two times, three times, even four times to broadcast music . . . .

Each time I forgot my duty, my friends said to me, "Pak Sin-*tongmu* (*tongmu* is used after a person's name. It's original meaning is "friend.") you forgot again, did you? Why do you forget your duty?" They laughted at me, saying "You forget your duty easily, don't you? "They were right.

If I sent pleasant music on the air at lunchtime, they would be able to have a nice lunch, and they will have a pleasant time.

But I forgot to fulfill my important duty more than seven times. My face flushed with shame like a carrot.

I thought over why I forgot my duty repeatedly. I thought for a while and at last I came to realize why I forgot my task.

At lunchtime my belly chimed and I got hungry. I thought of washing my hands, sitting at the desk and having lunch as early as possible.

I thought I had to get over this bad habit of mine.

After considering how to do my task well, I hit on a good idea. This was to write "broadcasting" on the palm of my hand and try not to forget it.

Since then, I have never forgotten my task.

At lunchtime I put music and songs performed by the Pyongyang Students and Children Art Troupe and pleasant Korean music.

My friends said to me, "You didn't forget your task today, did you? " and "We enjoyed lunch very much."

We, three members of the broadcasting circle, are the first members of the broadcasting circle at our school. Because the circle was organized for the first time at our school in April this year.

The most important task for the members of the broadcasting circle was to practice Korean pronunciation. We made it a rule to practice Korean pronunciation every day.

After becoming a member of the broadcasting circle, I decided to get up five minutes earlier every morning. I practiced Korean pronunciation in front of a looking glass for five minutes.

Looking at me practicing pronunciation, my grandmother opened her eyes wide in astonishment and praised me, saying, "Good! You are a little announcer."

In our circle we do various things. We report on the situation in the homeland, good deeds of our friends. We tell old tales and compositions by students. We also hold interviews.

When my friends listen to broadcasts, their eyes sparkle.

One day we heard happy news from the homeland. Precious *sansam* (a kind of ginseng) had been sent to us from the homeland.

The principal of our school told us through a microphone an old tale about *sansam*. The story went as follows: When people see *sansam*, they can live 10 years longer when they smell *sansam*, they can extend their life more than 20 years; and when they drink powdered *sansam*, they can live longer.

He further said that the homeland sent *sansam* to children living in Japan so that they could live in good health.

Those who heard the story of the principle, thought that if they saw *sansam* for 30 minutes, they would be able to live 10 or 15 years longer.

I tried to taste *sansam* on the spot. I fell that *sansam* gave me strength. Every student thought of people in the homeland, who had sent us *sansam* for our health. We were anxious to know more about *sansam*—How effective *sansam* was for our health?

We members of the broadcasting section discussed and decided to broadcast an old tale called "A hare, which found *sansam*."

The story was as follows:

A hare, which went up a mountain to eat grass, found *sansam* having grown for more than a century. The hare kept this precious *sansam* to itself and never thought of sharing it with other animals.

After a while, the hare realized that his attitude was wrong and shared *sansam* with those sick animals in his village. Therefore animals in the village was able to live long helping each other.

I wanted to broadcast this story well. Other members also thought about the same thing.

We looked for music suitable to this drama and recorded a song of birds. We composed a song for birds playing *piri* (a Korean traditional musical instrument like a flute).

When we read this old tale we used this song as background music.

I played the role of the hare. I practised speaking in a low voice so that I was able to play the role of a stingy hare.

At first I was so tensed and trembles on the very day when the old tale was played. But I was able to play well. Perspiration stood on my brow.

I thought I could play well and made my friends deeply understand the present from our homeland. After that, my friends call me "a little announcer."

Now I can say "I did well today," instead of saying, "Ah! I forgot again."

I am a proud little announcer. Today, too, I will do well for my friends. **(Pak Sin, fourth year of Tokyo Korean No. 8 Elementary School)**

Old Tale

A Touch-Me-Not (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Bong Ii took her mother home, who had fallen on the ground. Her mother couldn't walk home well. Bong Ii did nothing but cry without a word, feeling angry and mortified at Hong Malum's act.

At that time, a voice greeted her ear, "Hey, you! Good Bong Ii, pluck up your spirits."

Looking around in all directions, she could find no man. "Bong Ii, pluck a yellow leaf in a crack in that black rock and apply it to a bleeding infury of your mother," the voice said again.

Looking around in all directions, Bong Ii said "Thank you, who are you? "

Then, the voice said again, "I am a child (*Tongia* in Korean) star."

Bong Ii's mother was laid up with illness.

Bong Ii did her best from morning till night to cure her mother of her disease.

She went to the village, washing and baby-sitting for others. For this, she got boiled rice, food and drinks. She consoled her mother with all.

Whenever Bong Ii came running home at night, the Tongia star would illumine the way, saying "Bong Ii! Don't be afraid", and added regretfully "If I were with you and could live with you where you live, how nice it would be! "

"Thank you, *Tongia* star! I will never forget you. I won't be afraid. If my mother gets well, how wonderful it will be? "

But her condition worsened.

"Mother! What shall I get? What do you want to eat? Please tell me." Bong Ii said, sitting beside her haggard mother.

"Bong Ii! I have nothing that I want to eat. I only want to see you," her mother said, caressing Bong Ii's head with her hand.

As Bong Ii was so insistent, she said she wanted to drink honeyed water. Bong Ii hunted the whole village for honey.

To her request for even a spoonful of honey, people said "Where is the honey? We can't even see it."

"Good Bong Ii, you have come. We have no honey. Well, go and see Hong Malum. It will be only he who has honey," everyone said so. Though she hated Hong Malum, she called on him, thinking of her mother.

But he banged the door shut, saying "I have no honey for us to eat. Everybody begs for my honey! "

While Bong Ii walked home at night with empty hands, thinking of the way that she could get honey. At this time, she heard a voice calling Bong Ii. Then, looking up at the sky, she saw *Tongia* star telling her with a smile, "Bong Ii, don't be discouraged! If you go west and cross a pass again, you will find a village where apiarists live. You may get honey there if you like! "

He ran there breathlessly, and met some apiarists, who had collected honey, on their way home.

(To be continued)

Tass Hits Tripartite Mil. Alliance

PYONGYANG Apr. 30 (KCNA)—The Tass News Agency of the Soviet Union on April 28 issued an article by its news analyst exposing the real outlines of the U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance.

It says:

Japanese-south Korean military contacts the beginning of which was set way back at the end of the sixties by an exchange of information and delegations assume increasingly diverse character. This year Japanese military observers attended big U.S.-south Korean "Team Spirit-83" exercises.

Under Washington's pressure Tokyo has agreed to grant Seoul 4,000 million dollars as easy-term loans and credits.

It is believed that part of these Japanese subsidies will be used by the Chun regime for the planned modernisation of the south Korean army.

For its part, Washington likewise increases the amount of its military aid to Seoul. The aid will run at 210 million dollars in the 1983 financial year. Recently, however, the Reagan administration asked congress 60 million dollars additionally.

In the territory of south Korea there is a more than 40,000-strong U.S. occupation corps armed with nuclear-missile weapons.

The pentagon is planning the holding of joint exercises of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" together with U.S. troops stationed in south Korea. A possibility of such exercises was confirmed recently by a spokesman of the Japanese national defence agency. Information has filtered into the "national assembly" in Seoul to the effect that a way back Wasington suggested that Tokyo in the event of an "emergency" send to south Korea a contingent of Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" which could replace U.S. troops there.

The arming of the ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet with Cruise missiles, the creation of floating bases of nuclear weapons, and the Pentagon's intention to deploy land-based Cruise missiles in south Korea and Japan – all make still more real the outlines of a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul tripartite military alliance which threatens peace and security in the Far East.

Pravda on U.S. War Preparations

PYONGYANG, Apr. 27 (KCNA)—The Soviet paper "Pravda" April 24 carried a commentator's article titled "Dangerous Moves" denouncing the U.S. imperialists' war preparations.

The commentator says:

Foreign press reports say that the U.S. administration plans to hold joint U.S.-Japanese military exercises soon. The war games will involve Japanese aircraft and the navy of the "self-defence forces" and U.S. B-52 strategic bombers and warships of the Seventh Fleet. The muscle-flexing show will be held over a vast area in the Pacific, lying one thousand miles away from Japanese shores, and the south of the Korean Peninsula.

In line with its military and political strategy in the Far East, the United States of late has been increasing its military presence in the region and stepping up efforts to forge a dangerous military alliance with Japan and south Korea in a bid to turn them into bridgeheads.

Clamoring over a non-existent "threat from the north," the commentator says, The Reagan government seeks to revitalise militarism in the Japanese isles and boosts its military and economic aid to the Seoul "regime."

With the help of the Pentagon the south Korean puppet army, called upon to play the role of a watchdog of U.S. imperialism in Asia, has become even today one of the largest and best-equipped in the world.

U.S. imperialism's escalating war preparations in the Pacific, which increasingly involve Tokyo and Seoul, represent a grave threat to peace and security in the region.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

MAR. 31

* Siaka Probyn Stevens, President of Sierra Leone, met DPRK ambassador to his country Kim Byong Gi.

Touching upon the strained situation created in Korea, the Sierra Leone President expressed the belief that Korea will be surely reunification.

He hoped that the excellent relations of friendship existing between the two countries would grow stronger.

* Guyanese President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham met the Korean mass gymnatic display delegation on a visit to his country.

The Guyanese President expressed support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification and the belief that the Korean people under the wise guidance of the DPRK President would achieve enormous successes in all spheres.

APR. 2

* Kim Yun Jong, DPRK ambassador to Laos, paid a courtesy call on Kaysone Phomvihane, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Prime Minister.

Touching upon the tense situation created in Korea, he declared that the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, Government and people will actively support in the future, too, the Korean people in their struggle for socialist construction and the peaceful reunification of the country.

He expressed his firm belief that the Korean people's struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country would certainly be crowned with victory.

APR. 5

* A Juche idea study delegation of Dar-es-Salaam College of National Education of Tanzania headed by Nderikyo Elizabeth Ligate, Principal of the College, arrived in Pyongyang.

APR. 6

* A delegation of the Korean Journalist Union headed by Yun Gyong Tack, vice-Chairman of its Central Committee, left Pyongyang for a visit to Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

* A Korean journalists delegation left Pyongyang to visit the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

APR. 7

* C.M. Murshed, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to Korea, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* A cultural exchange plan for 1983-1984 between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Tunisia was signed in Pyongyang.

* A Guyanese delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Walter Bipat, Member of Parliament and member of the Local National Council of Region 4 of Guyana, arrived in Pyongyang.

* A delegation of the Writers' Association of Thailand headed by its acting President Thongbai Thongbao, arrived in Pyongyang.

* Orlando Brujine, Secretary General of the Surinam Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People, arrived in Pyongyang.

* Noguchi Masahiro, Director of the Yushin Firm of Japan, arrived in Pyongyang. **(KCNA)**

One Consequence of Stationing U.S. Troops in S. Korea

EDITOR'S NOTE: Here are excerpts from a pamphlet published by the Committee for a New Korean Policy.

Prostitution. The U.S. military accepts prostitution as an unquestioned part of military life. There are nine major U.S. bases scattered across south Korea,[1] where 40,000 U.S. troops, predominantly male, live and work. Immediately adjacent to most of these bases are areas GIs call "the Ville," crowded with bars and shops selling clothing, souvenirs and personal items desired by GIs. Each Ville is also populated by large numbers of young Korean women who have become prostitutes.

Economic Necessity

Family values are very strong in Korea. Prostitution is seen as very shameful. A young woman risks a total break with her family if her prostitution is discovered. Still, driven by economic necessity of the lure of perceived relative wealth, many endure the humiliations involved.

Experience of the Girls Welfare Association in Seoul suggests that most prostitutes are trying to send money home to help the financially distressed families from which they come. Most have only primary school education.[2] Wages are very low in south Korea, and, for a few years, a young woman can make more money through prostitution to support herself or her family than by working in a textile mill or electronics factory.

The relationship between Koreans and American military personnel are too often negative and only commercial in nature. The GIs, many themselves from poor families, are seen as rich in south Korea, receiving each month considerable disposable income. The soldiers generally fell the shopkeepers, bar owners and prostitutes--the only Koreans other than counterparts in the south Korean military they usually meet--are ripping them off Koreans, on the other hand, often find these Americans to be greedy and disrespectful.

South Korea is considered a hardship area, and the U.S. military discourages married soldiers from bringing their families to Korea by refusing to pay transportation and living expenses. Except for officers the tour of duty is only one year. In practice it is cheaper for the Pentagon and even the individual GI to pay for prostitutes than to pay for family expenses.

I'm going now
Don't cry, I'm going now
Even the sky hangs heavy with sorrow
Over powder dry hills
Heavy, heavy I go towards Seoul
To sell myself.

Kim Chi Ha
"The Road to Seoul"

Career officers, whetehr married or not, often have Korean woman, called a "yobo," live with them. Yobo means "wife." It does not cost much to keep a yobo to cook, clean and fulfill a man's sexual demands. Social workers on U.S. bases report that in most cases the yobo is deserted at the end of the tour of duty.

Because of the attitudes of Korean men, Korean women who have slept with or. lived with American soldiers have extremely limited marriage prospects in south Korea. For many the only escape from a bleak future is marriage to an American. In 1980, 3,664 south Korean women married American men.[3] However, those who work with military wives in the U.S. report that up to 85% of these marriages end in divorce, leaving the women still with a difficult future.

Amerasian Children

Each year American GIs father hundreds of Amerasian children. Most such fathers acknowledge no responsibility for their children. No doubt many more such children would be born each year if abortion were not readily available in south Korea. These children face life long discrimination because Korean society rejects the involvement of Korean women with foreign men. Recent Congressional legislation has made it easier for some of them to immigrate eventually to the U.S., but the life of mixed race children is not easy in the U.S. either. As long as Americans are stationed in south Korea such births will continue to occur.

Peer Pressure

Interviews with GIs indicate that peer pressure to visit prostitutes is enormous. Young men, sexually inexperienced or lacking moral values critical of buying sex, are often teased and humiliated until they prove they are "real men." The military experience reinforces the prevalent American male image of women as commodities. What will the future impact be on wives and women friends left a t home?

U.S. Military Responsibility

The influence of the U.S. military in south Korea is very great. For example, the U.S. Commander is the Commander also of most south Korean forces. Many believe the current south Korean "government" would not be in power without the support of the U.S. military. If the Army wanted to discourage the practice of using prostitutes, a south Korean law which in theory prohibits prostitution would be strongly enforced. Clearly the military command views prostitution as a form of recreation that helps maintain troop morale--a necessary diversion from the boredom of routine base life.

The scale of the problem and the direct involvement of the U.S. military in prostitution industry can be seen by its practice of only declaring "on limits" bars and clubs whose female workers carry cards certifying they have passed south Korean "government" run VD health checks. It has been estimated that at least 10,000 Korean prostitutes working near U.S. bases regularly receive such inspection.[4] That prostitution is an accepted part of military life is obvious on the bases. Frequent radio announcements, lectures, and posters urge soldiers to protect themselves from VD.

The human cost of prostitution is not usually added into the cost-benefit equation used to justify U.S. troop presence in south Korea. One could ask if the Pentagon could have continued to station 40,000 U.S. soldiers in south Korea for 30 years if it had not had the tension reducing, money saving institution of Korean prostitution. It must be recognized that support for U.S. troops in Korea also means support for the continued purchase of Korean women's bodies by American men.

NOTES

1. **United States Relations with Japan and Korea: Security Issues. Report of a Staff Study Mission to Japan and Korea. July 23-August 15. 1981 to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. U.S. House of Representative May 1982.**
2. **Alternatives for County Girls. Karen Smith, September 1976. published .**
3. **Korea Herald. 11-10-81.**
4. **Government Promotion of Prostitution. ICUIS 1771. January 1974.**

New Strain of Super Gonorrhea Strikes S. Korea

A new strain of so-called super gonorrhea has been hitting south Korea, recent south Korean dailies have reported.

According to newspaper reports, at least 500,000 people have been infected super gonorrhea that resists penicillin and overwhelms spectinomycin, the drug in which epidemiologists have had high hopes for curing the particularly resistant form of veneral disease.

Dr. Kim Jung Hwan of the Medical College of Hanyang University said that GIs in south Korea brought the veneral disease to south Korea around 1973. This added to the growing anti-U.S. sentiments among the south Korean people, said Dr. Kim Jung Hwan.

Meanwhile, U.S. air bases in south Korea, during the period from July to December last year, have reported 27 cases of a new strain of super gonorrhea. **(The Pacific Stars and Stripes, Jan. 8, 1983)**

Twenty-five of the 27 cases were reported at Osan AB and Kunsan AB alone, said the national centers for disease control, which revealed the findings eatly this year.

More than a million gonorrhea cases are reported in the United States annually, and federal health officials say hundreds of thousands go unreported.

Some 8,000 cases of penicillin-resistant super gonorrhea were reported throughout the Pacific last year, mainly at U.S. bases in south Korea and the Philippines. That number was more than were reported throughout the United States.

(Continued from page 1)

organisations and lawyers and other figures of various strata.

Lucio Luzzatto, Chairman of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, delivered an opening address at the conference.

He extended firm solidarity with the Korean people in the cause of national reunification and fully supported the WPK's policy of national reunification and the April 21 memorandum of the DPRK Foreign Ministry.

The U.S. troops must be withdrawn from south Korea, if fascist dictatorship is to be destroyed and society be democratized in south Korea, the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea be achieved and a durable peace be guaranteed in this area, he said.

Messages of greetings to the conference from many countries were read out.

The keynote report was made by Robert Sharben, Secretary General of the International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea, and supplementary reports by Albert Marouani, professor of Nice University, France, U.S. delegate Stanley Faulkner and Japanese critic Fujishima Udai.

Delegates from many countries and international organisations spoke at the conference.

The reporters and speakers exposed the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. and the projected U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance.

They demanded an immediate end to these moves, saying that they pose a grave threat to peace in Korea and the rest of the world.

South Korea is a virtual colony of the U.S. and the south Korean "regime" is a puppet regime without any power, they noted.

Saying that Chon Du Hwan is a pliable stooge of the United States and Japan, the speakers denounced brutal suppression of south Korean people by the Chon Du Hwan military fascist junta.

They unanimously stressed that the reunification of Korea should be achieved in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the DPRK President.

A resolution and a white paper were adopted at the conference.

Chon Du Hwan Put on Trial

An International Conference for Judging the Chon Du Hwan Junta was held in Rome on April 30.

Present there were representatives from many countries and international organisations--Italy, France, the United States, Malta, Spain, West Germany, Belgium, India, Peru, Dominica, the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, the International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea and the International Association of Democratic Lawyers.

At the conference Robert Sharben, Secretary General of the International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea, read an indictment condemning in the name of Law the Criminal Acts of the Chon Du Hwan Clique.

The speakers at the conference included the Chairman of the International Liaison Committee of the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, the vice-President of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and representatives from the United States, India, Peru, France, West Germany and other countries.

The indictment and speakers exposed and denounced the establishment of the fascist dictatorial system by the Chon Du Hwan puppe and its suppression of human rights, brutal massacre in Kwangju and tortures, war provocation manoeuvres and nation-splitting acts, corruption and trade in human beings.

They proposed to refer the Chon Du Hwan clique to International Tribunal, pointing out that its criminal brutalities are a wanton violation of international law and the U.N. Declaration on Human Rights.

The conference adopted the indictment as its document and decided to make a detailed investigation into the criminal atrocities of the Chon Du Hwan junta in the joint name of the International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea, the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and hold a people's trial with the participation of the noted lawyers and figures of the world.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Saturday by the Choson Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-269-0131-8 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.